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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

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TE MS.

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We accasionally send numbers to those who are not substitutes, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the he of that they will citizen to extend its circulation among their influence to extend its circulation among their ricerils.

To Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to Oliver Jones R. Eliter. Alleothers to James Bannany, Publishing A jent.

THE BUGLE.

A Word in Season.

We copy below so much of the Reformatory Address issued by the Green Plain Yearly Meeting as relates to the subject of Slavery. If the various organizations claiming the name of Friends would all speak this language, and prove their faith by their works, what an influence they might exert in regenerating a corrupt public opinion,

To the subject of American Slavery we are concerned to solicit your most serious attention. Three millions of our fellow beings, endowed with the same natural expacities, the same unaffenable rights, and the same domestic affections as ourselves, are brutally despoiled of the exercise of these rights, the cultivation of these capacities, and the en-joyment of these affections, and are subjected to the most cruel despution the world has ever witnessed. Their condition is the most suffering and pitiable, their wretchedness the most grievous and intelerable to be borne of that of any of God's creatures. Innocent of claim the Constitution to be anti-slavery in wrong, and without crime, helplessly & hope-its import and intentions, it is done in direct lessly they pine and agonize under the most deplorable weight of misery which it is possible for human beings to endure. A concentration of all human intellects and abilities would be utterly powerless to describe the full immensity of their wee! Surely such a condition of so large a number of our equal fellow beings, as many as composed this whole nation when it revolted against Britconsideration of every reflecting person, to ascertain if in any, in what degree the re-

sponsibility rests upon himselt.

By some it is urged, this is a foreign subject, with which we here have nothing to do, but the intelligent mind at once perceives that so large a number is not, and could not be held in bondage by the few who claim ownership in their flesh and blood, in their bodies and souls. Tax lists and census tabies show less probably than three hundred thousand slave-owners in the country, and these could not possibly subject three infilions of slaves to their

ance from others. We, therefore, find the people of this country are divided into three chases. Int, the voters, who govern the country; 2d, the voluntary subjects of that Government, responwith the governors for their contional acts; and 3d, the involuntary subjects. This class includes the staves, women, minors and those who retuse voluntary support or sustenance to the constitutional acts of the government as such.

The first two classes sustain to slavery either the relation or slaveholders or slaveowners; both are responsible for the existence of slavery, and are slike involved in the guilt of its continuance.

By means of the Constitution of the United

States, the slave-owners have craitily gathered up the religious and moral influence, and physical force of the non-slave-owners both south and north, and have converted them into slave-holders. It is thus that the miscrable sufferers are held in bondage, and thus only. And vainly and inconsistently do we upbraid the slave-owner for his wickedness, and demand of him to let the oppress ed go free, whilst we continue the arrance ssistance by which alone he is wind he Does this position require proof? lieve it is self-evident that no man c man could sold even one slave in perpetual bondage by his own unessisted power, whilst the average of slave-owning would be found to be ten, a least, to the individual. But look back to he history of slavery, and we shall see the fact demonstrated by a unievent kind of evidence. At the time of the adoption of the Constituaunibered less than seven hundred thousand. They now probably exceed three millions. observe the extent of territory now cursed by slavery, yet which would have been free but for the operation of that Con-stitution, compared with the limits to which slaves were restricted when the government was formed. But for that instrument, the slave escaping beyond the limits of the State in which he was held, would have been freed the act. Now, by the operation of the Constitution, he remains a slave upon ever point of soil over which its baleful influence ains a slave upon every point of soil over which its baleful influence is extended. There is no State which is a free State, in the Union, and no soil which is free soil. And without caviling and sophistry in relation to the intertutions of its framers, thus deluding ourselves and trying to deceive others, but looking only to its practical operation, we see at once it reinders all slave notders as we see at once it reinders all slave notders. ers who acknowledge ically to it, and parties

What the government does, the whole of the people composing the government are rewho votes, and thus assents to what may be

done by his representative, or who, with act voting, come nte to, and approbates the exist-ence of such a government. All who unite in acting under the government of the United States, no matter what may be their mo-tives or wishes, are responsible for what is really done; for the principle upon which it is founded is, that the majority shall rule, and the President and members of Congress are no stally the delegates of those who vote ngainst them, by virtue of the prior agree-tion among the parties, that he who gets a majority of votes shall be the delegate of the whole. Those who are unwilling to be ac-countable for the acts of such agents as Polk and Taylor, have no remedy under the political arrangements of this country, but to

There are a large number of persons in our country who profess to be conscientiously opposed to all wars. Many of these unscripulously take a part in upholding and supporting the government, and vote under it, whereas, so long as it exists in its present form, a constant warfare must inevitably conslaves. The latter are subjected only by physical force, to the employment of which the former are parties. And it is questionable whether the evils inflicted by occasional wars between separate nations are at all com-parable to those which result from the perpetual war upon three millions of people in our midst, by the remaining portion of this nation. We would not underrate the guilt of the one, and, by the comparison, desire only to make more clearly manifest the un-equalled enormity of the other, and the inconsistency and wickedness of these professed opponents of war, who, by their participation in, and sanction of the general government, assist to carry it on. Rather would we impress it upon those whom we address, to be more firm, more conscientious, persevering and self-devoted in their opposition to all wars between rival nations, and to add thereto a consistent testimony against that conflict with the slaves, in which this people have been constantly engaged since the U-nion was formed. The reasons for their conduct, urged by those who profess to be oppo sed to slavery, and who yet continue to sup-port the government, are evidently founded on premises radically erroneous. When they opposition to the language in which it is expressed, to all the constructions which have been given to it by its authorized expound-ers, and to all the facts in history to which it

has given on existence.

As no man ever gathered grapes from

thorns, and figs from thistles, so no Constitu-tion which was anti-slavery in its meaning and intent, ever corrupted a nation. Neither should challenge the serious and unremitting its sway over so vast a territory, and devote it to slavery, as has this government, nor in-crease the number of its victims from seven hundred thousand to more than three millions. Hence these professors of anti-slavery who voluntarily support the government, generally rely more upon the idea that as a government is necessary, and as they imagine this government has wrought great bencults for themselves, we must uphold this, and en-operate with it, till we can make it better. As if it were possible to "learn to do well" before we "cease to do evil!" The true state of the case is, they are unwilling to it possible to emancipate the poor slave by some other means which will not put in opardy their own imaginary advantages in the continuance of this Union. And rather than risk these, they are willing the slave shall remain in chains. It is possible such may delude themselves, partially, into the belief they are fulfilling their responsibilities. But it is to be hoped they may soon learn that an iniquity which they uphold with the one hand can not be pulled down with the other. Again, we would ask of every human soul to review this subject once ore, divested as far as practicable of personal and party feeling, and governed only by the desire to know the right, and to do it.— When we shall have ceased to support slaveby upholding a Union which has its founfation principle based upon the enslavement of our lettow beings, and when we shall have abandoned the sustentation of it by refusing to purchase the guilty gains of the oppressor, and thereby withhold the stimulus we now supply to his cruelty; in other words, when have ourselves become "first pure"have extracted the beam from our own eye, we shall begin to find we have really an influence against it, and may consistently put torth our individual and associative efforts for its downfall.

> The New York Tribune thinks some Northern members of Congress made a mistake when they suffered themselves to be bullied into re-considering Gott's Resolution last winter, and that their course was an invitation to more bluster and new threats of dissolving the Union. That resolution, it adds, was true, and the judgment of the country so affirmed. Giving it up invited farther aggression. This is undoubtedly correct, and we are glad to find The Tribune taking such ground. We rejoice also to hear that paper declare, that the project to force a compromise which will surrender a portion of the new territories to slavery "MUST BE RESISTED AT ALL HAZARDS." But the South may and probably will accomplish her designs in spite of the brave words which The Tribune and some other journals like it

The Editor of The True Democrat says that he knows Brown, the Mr. Brown, who was n't elected Speaker, and that he is familiar with his littleness of soul and meanin Congress to be deceived by such a fellow? a just eause.

Crawding the Mourners.

The Western Ster treats Mr. Giddings unfairly, and stretches the truth worse than is allowable even for a political partizan, in assuming that Robert C. Winthrop is 'an antising the sure States during the sure States during the sure States during the same period, \$1,088,308—leaving a clear surplat account entitled to Mr. G.'s vote for Speaker. We confess our surprise that Mr. Speaker. We confess our surprise that Mr. Speaker. We confess our surprise that Mr. Giddings was caught voting for Brown, portation \$1,318,440. Excess of expenses No man can look upon that population, and knowing as he must what had been his past course; but to scold at him for not voting that the North was virtually taxed to the tune.

The Winthorn is crowding the mourners also be a second of the tune of the second of the seco for Winthrop is crowding the mourners al- of nearly \$700,000 to defray the expense of of nearly \$700,000 to defray the expense of together too hard. The Star knows that Winthrop was the supple tool of the South in the appointment of those Committees in whose action the Freesoilers were most inin the appointment of those Committees in whose action the Freezoiters were most interested. To call him an anti-slavery man is to fib most outrageously. Would the Star admit that he was faithful to his professions as a Whig if he had constituted the Committee of Ways and Means, and that on Manufactures, to suit the Democrats, and so as to defeat the cherished purposes of his party?

The dear Southern brethren; and this, too, notwithstanding her citizens; if suspected of being true to freedom, cannot travel with safety to their heads in the very coaches in which the mail-bags are conveyed, and are community, and to bear up mider a climate to cold for Southern constitutions, unused to the exercise of freedom—strangers to the rights and duties of citizens; yet under these and many other disadvantages, I venture to affirm, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that a people freer from crime, more If he is an anti-slavery man, why did he give slaveholders complete control of all the Committees that could take cognizance of questions relating to Slavery?

THE CURAN PLOT .- A gentleman from Havena states that it was intended, in case of invasion of the island during the late excitement, to let loose the slaves on the invaders, and indeed on the whites, indiscriminately. This was a fixed plan with the Governor, and it was partially approved by a majority of the men by whom he is surrounded. The natural fear that when these slaves were once armed—admitting that they were suconce armed-admitting that they were suconce armed—admitting that they were suc-cessful—they would turn on the officers of the Government themselves, in order to se-delicately formed, white as the purest of the eure the freedom thus given them through revenge, was amply discussed; but it did and her slender frame convulsed with sols. not change their determination.

Church Doinos West.—A meeting of the members of the Methodist Church op-posed to the separation of the sexes in the ents of churches met in Cincinnati a few

slaveholders, it is not at all likely that Bishop Waugh would have made the slightest objection to recognizing it. But the sin of men fant, Mr. Duran took the orphan in charge to and women sitting together in a public as-

Friendly Admonition.

The following is an extract from a recent letter of that world-wide Philanthropist, GEO. THOMPSON, to his friend Garrison:

Garrison! I cannot tell you how my heart bleeds when I think upon the glorious opportunity your country has thrown away and redeeming the world! O, what would I give, if, as I stand night after night before assembled thousands here, I could point to America—pure, free, consistent, calm, peaceful, sublime—the unblemished model of a self-governed nation-the true champion among the peoples of the earth of the rights of God's children, and the sauctified home of the 'Genius of Universal Eman-

O, Americans! permit one, who looking back upon '34 and '35, remembers nothing but the love and goodness of his friends, and his own strong and vehement desire to share the glory of ridding your land of its shattle and its curse, to implore you to make liaste to put away your reproach. Believe me when I tell you that millions in Europe wait as for the morning, to see you dark cloud that now overlangs your land disper-sed by the rising of the bright sun of freedom. O. haste to silence the taunts (now but too just) of tyrants in Russia, and Germany, and even in England, who, instead of being scathed by the brightness you might fling across the waves, quote their own acts with pride in contrast with yours. Be and your example will be perfect. Be just; and your power will be omnipotent. just, and the scroll of your destiny will unfold to you, that America is yet ordained to be the hope and the sheet anchor of the

Parewell, dear fellow-laborer! Care no for the falterings of Father Mathew or any other lover of expediency. 'It moves still.

THE 'TARTAR.'-That model politician Mr. W. J. Brown of Indiana, who gammon ed five of the Freesoilers but did n't quite get into the Speaker's chair, is the same man who, as Assistant Postmaster General, removed more than 400 Postmasters in New York because they were suspected of advocating the election of Van Buren and Adams, and filled their places with men whose -hostility to the Buffido platform was unquestioned .-Was n't be a nice 'Tartar' for the Freesoilers

Courage consists not in hazarding with ness of spirit. How happened the Fresoilers one fear, but in being resolutely minded in

Wno Surrouts the Post Office?-It The Western Ster treats Mr. Giddings un-

A White Girl nearly Sold into Slavery. The New Orleans True Delta relates the

bllowing startling incident:

One of the most revolting, and, at the same time, touching scenes, it has ever been our lot to witness, occurred yesterday in the Auction Store of Mr. N. Vignie, on Conti-st. The estate of Mr. Benvenuto Duran, lately ceased, consisting chiefly of slaves, was to be sold, for the benefit of a creditor. The ne-groes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one, and exhibited to the bystanders, before being put to the hammer.-

sents of churches met in Cincinnatia few days ago, and resolved to carry out their plan of t pewed church. A church edifice was bought at \$3,500. Bishop Waugh refused to recognize the new organization.

We find the above in several of our exchanges, and suppose it to be true. If the church alluded to had been composed of slaveholders, it is not at all likely that Bishop Waugh would have made the slicitest of the suppose that a slicit test of the regroes knew anything of the early history of the girl, except one old man,

rear as an adopted child. This was when he and women sitting together in a public assembly was too shocking to be tolerated by the great Methodist Episcopal Church! If the pharisees of old strained at smaller guats or swallowed bigger camels than their successors of the present day, their gastronomic powers must have been wonderful indeed.

The was when he was in prosperity. For some years after the death of the mother, a lady was in the habit of visiting Mr. Duran's house regularly, to see the child, and continued her visits until about the time he moved into the Third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend of the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man ested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he knew who the lady

Upon this information, the sale was stopped, and Madeline was taken possession of Mr. Charles Lovenskield, to whose bunane exertions in her behalf, she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly bring her up as a member of it, if the law to him. these: The girl, though of late years mingling alyears, speaks both French and Spanish flu-

ently, and understands English.
The affair speedily obtained public riety in the lower part of the city, and created an intense excitement. Several free persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among freedom. This has not been permitted, however, and from present appearances there is little probability of her subjection to the de-gradation of being included in the chattels of the succession. Mr. Duran has left no heirs, and dying intestate, his property excheats to the State, after satisfaction of the creditors. There is but one creditor, and his feelings were as deeply affected yesterday as those of any person present. Mr. Lovenkield and others, who have taken the girl's cause in hand, however, have determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and, if it be practicable, will bring the case before the Courts in such mouner that a Jury shall pass upon

"Universal Surrage."-The Governor of Virginia has become very democratic; and in his late message to the Legislature, urges the adoption of " universal sufferage in that commonwealth.

This sounds very well, but let us see how thir it is: The Governor says-" Every free white man, over 21 years of age, should be allowed to vote in the county where he reides." Every white man; that doesn't include colored men, of course; and thus three-fourths of the male adults of Virginia will not be permitted to vote. But even the Governor's standard will not answer; for if all skite men are to be voters, then many slaves must be, for some of them have as white skins as their masters; yes, and as straight hair, too; moreover, some of them are very striking family resemblances.—Woonso.ket (R. L.) Patriot.

Whosoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know to the day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

'Can't Take Care of Themselves!'

Frederick Douglass has recently visited his old place of residence, New Bedford, from which he writes to the 'North Star' in the

aftirm, without the slightest fear of contra-diction, that a people freer from crime, more upright in their dealings, more industrious in their habits, and more neat in their per-sons than are the colored people of New Bedford, cannot be found among the work-ing classes of any town or city in the Ameriing classes of any town or city in the American Union. I contemplate the colored peo-Bedford are colored men. There are among them not only good sailors, (men who com mand the highest wages,) but good naviga-tors capable of taking a ship safely to any quarter of the globe. There are of these industrious and enterprising men, not fewer than forty now in California. They have shown themselves as keenly alive to the attractions of gold as their white fellow-citiand her slender frame convulsed with sols. origin, a common identity. While in New There was a pause of some minutes. The Bedford, I had the pleasure of perusing sevcrowd could not realize that one of their own race could be thus led up among negroes to be passed into a long bondage. Amazenent was succeeded by indignation, as several gentlemen set about inquiring as to the manner in which the child had been thrust into sion as to the probable success of the gold hunter, than any letters which I have seen

it bids thir to be amply rewarded. The soft handed thinker is there no match for the hard-fisted worker. The black man can dig gold as well as the white man. Why woult the Colonization Society send some of its vic-tims to California, instead of sending them all to Liberia? If it would do the former, and leave off the latter, it would be more likely to convince the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit their condition, than any efforts now making are likely to do.

Henry Bibb and Kentucky Bloodhounds.

Mr. Bibb, who is well known to the neople of Michigan as a fugitive from slavery. publishes in the Boston Republican of the 23d a communication addressed to Daniel which the said Lane is given to understand that a project which he has on too for the recapture of Bibb has been revealed The facts of this plot are about these: It will be remembered by all who have heard Mr. Bibb's narrative, or read his most exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Du-book, that he was once captured in Circin-ran's household, is intelligent beyond her isville to be sold; but whilst Lanc's comrades were hunting a purchaser Bibb man-aged to escape. It will also be remembered that he was subsequently re-captured, and after undergoing much suffering, was finally sold to a Cherokee Indian ; that the Indian died, and that Bibb escaped from the Chero their own class nearly \$200, to buy the girl kee country to Michigan. After he arrived out of the estate and bestow upon her her here, he engaged in writing and lecturing upon the subject of Slavery; and in so do ing, took occasion to handle, without gloves, his former owners, and the bloodhound Lane, who had been the meeus of much suffering to himself and family, and to many other unfortunate Kentucky slaves. These exposures have highly increased the wretches of whom they were made; and they have avowed vengeance against Bibb. As a means of carrying out their hellish purposes, they sent an agent to the Cherokee country purchased of the heirs of the Indian chief their claim upon Bibb, and under this claim they now propose to re-capture him, and carry him again into bendage, or to nurder him in the attempt. They have been discreet enough to make a boast of their intentions over their whiskey-glasses in Ken-tucky, and the result has been that their quable designs have reached the care of Medesigns have reached the cars of Mr. Bibb. - Liberty Party Paper.

EDUCATION AND SLAVERY,-Mr. Howion, in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says,-"It is computed that there are in the State of Virginia 106,000 children, between seven and sixteen years of age, and there-fore fit for school. Of these, about 28,000 poor children attended the free and Laneaserian schools, an average of twelve weeks us year for each child. Twelve thousand in a year for each child. more children are sent to colleges, acadenies, and classical schools. The remain ing one hundred and twenty-six thousand children, attended no school at all, and receive no education, except what can be imparted by poor and ignormit parents! yet farther; there are in Virginia 449,087 slaves and 40,052 free negroes, who are, with few exceptions, wholly uneducated.'

Friendship is stronger than kindred.

Influence apen Congress.

All the different interests and parties are gathering their energies to bear all their force on Congress. What are freedom's friends doing for the liberation of Dayron and Sayres? What for the abolition of slavery at the Capital or elsewhere?

If this Congress do not liberate Drayton and Sayres, they will have the bisses and curses of indignant framen from all Europe. What! shall the world be smitten with admiration of the struggles and martyrdom of firedom's heroes in Hungary and Italy— small their cities and battle-fields smoke with their blood—shall the sympathies of the world be excited to open its areas to receive the broken and scattered fragments of their

can Union. I contemplate the colored people of that place with virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South and their allies at the North to that people as an emphatic denial and a killing rejutation of all their malignant slanders. Some of the most successful whalemen out of the port of New refuses a passport to any of the citizens of this country

Girculate the petitions! See that they be resented to Whigs and Democrats, as well a Abolitionists. They talk much against layery, let us see what they will do.

If Whigs and Democrats will unite with

is in those petitions, we will drive Slavery from Washington this winter, and rescue the nation's Capital from the disgreec and curse of Slavery.—Liberty Party Paper.

Who would be a Slave?

"Look at the condition of the free blacks in the non-slaveholding States, especially those of the West. With a few exceptions, floating about in the newspapers. It is quite evident from these interesting letters, that the wealth of California is, as it ought to be, shared by colored as well as white men.—
Not one of the company of colored persons from New Bedford expresses any regret at going to California, and all seem delighted with the prospect before them.

For once, Labor has found a place where it bids fair to be amply rewarded. The soft This is an old argument and a poor one.

Grant that the statements above made are true, it proves nothing. Who would not rather be a freeman treated with contempt for the color of his skin, than to be a sleve treated with the familiarity of a slave? The ndness or respect, to whatever extent it may be carried in the South, towards colored people, is only that sort of kindness which an owner feels for his property. In the North, whatever respect they receive is shown to them as men. For the color of his skin the freeman is not responsible; it is no disgrace to him-implies no wrong or guilt and were justice in favor with men would not degrate his condition. But the slave may be treated with familiarity; and yet it is only the familiarity of a slave. It is caressing which a mester bestown upon his dog. It implies degradation and servifity.pared with the prejudice against the slave --The former deprives a person of some so-cial advantages; the latter takes from him all his movel, political and religious rights.— Prejudice against color must give way advancing civilization and christianity of the age. Prejudice against the slave is as perpetual as slavery itself. If colored persons are mostly confined to menial pursuits in the free states, they are still more generally and deeply menials in the South. In the North they can and do daily enter higher avocations; in the South they never can. - Essex (Mass.) Freeman

LAST OUT.—Among the many queer pro-cets which our Southern friends have con-ceived since the beginning of the stavery ag itation, the most absurd is a bill brought for-ward in the Legislature of Georgia on Nov. 26, by Mr. Jones, of Paulding. The follow-ing are the main features of this singular

"All goods, merchandise, or other articles of whatever description produced or manu-factured in non-staveholding States shall be taxed 50 per cent. on the original cost there-of, when brought within this State—that all merchants and tradesmen shall take oath that they have not spent more than fifteen days at any one time in the Free States disdays at any one time in the Free States ring the year preceding the taking of the oath—and that all lawyers shall be sworn not to prosecute any claim of a resident of a non-slaveholding State against a citizen of this State-that he is not associated or connected in any way with any attorney or other person in such non-slaveholding State, or failing to take such eath that they may be stricken from the Bar and imprisoned in the Penitentiary if he attempt to practice there-

Mr. Jones, of Paulding, ought to have moved at the same time to surround the State of Georgia with a Chinese Well and station guards along its whole extent to protect the tranquility of the State, and keep out the New Testament, the Declaration of Independence and other incendiary documents.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much-Wisdom is humble that he knows